

تجميعات
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Hajar Review

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المحتوى:- اخر 4 اختبارات ENT

35 اختبار الدفعة

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5th Year ENT Exam – Batch 35

عمل:

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أنس العزاني

رئيس اللجنة العلمية:

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1. Which is seen in the superior meatus?
 - a. Hilar semilunaris
 - b. Bulla ethmoidalis
 - c. All of above
 - d. None of the above
2. Where does the nasolacrimal duct open?
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Inferior meatus
 - c. Middle meatus
3. Halar cell:
 - a. Is the most anterior ethmoid cell
 - b. Is a pneumatized ethmoid cell projects over the medial roof of the maxillary sinus
 - c. Is the most posterior ethmoid cell over the sphenoid sinus
 - d. None of the above
4. Which is an abductor of the vocal cords:
 - a. Posterior crico-arytenoid
 - b. Lateral crico-arytenoid
5. Which is a cause of stridor except:
 - a. Bilateral abductor paralysis
 - b. Adenoid
 - c. Laryngeal Diphteria
 - d. Angioneurotic edema
6. Tinnitus is a definitive diagnostic sign of:
 - a. Menieres
 - b. Conductive hearing loss
7. Myringotomy is done in
 - a. OM with effusion
 - b. Bulging tympanic membrane
 - c. Otitic barotrauma

- d. all of above
8. Which is not a sign of retracted drum:
 - a. hypermobility of the drum
 - b. disturbed cone of light
 - c. prominent malleolar folds
9. Type B tympanogram is seen in:
 - a. Middle ear effusion
 - b. ET dysfunction
10. The diagnosis of otosclerosis is more likely with:
 - a. Mixed sensorineural and conductive hearing loss.
 - b. Increase loss of loss during pregnancy
 - c. Progressive Conductive HL with normal drum
11. Secretory otitis media all except:
 - a. Perforation of the drum
 - b. Fluid level in the middle ear
 - c. Air bubbles behind the tympanic membrane
 - d. Cartwheel appearance of the tympanic membrane
12. Which temporal bone fracture is more common:
 - a. Longitudinal
 - b. Transverse
13. Most common cause of facial nerve palsy:
 - a. Bells palsy
 - b. Congenital
 - c. Tromatic
14. A quino sign is seen in
 - a. Acoustic neuroma
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. Menerie's
 - d. Glomus tumor
15. 14 yr old with diffuse tender swelling behind the angle of the mandible. Ear exam shows granulation coming out of a central perforation. Before doing CT what is the most likely cause:
 - a. Masked mastoiditis
 - b. Bezolds abscess

16. Most common cause of bilateral nasal obstruction in children:

- a. Adenoid hypertrophy
- b. Allergic rhinitis

17. Unilateral watery nasal discharge:

- a. CSF rhinorrhea

18. Parapharyngeal abscess shows:

- a. Becks triad
- b. Gradenigo's triad
- c. Trotter triad

19. Cochlear implant has all except:

- a. Microphone
- b. Speech processor
- c. Electrode array
- d. Amplifier

20. AOM causes perforation in:

- a. Central in pars tense
- b. Marginal in pars tensa
- c. Small in pars flaccida
- d. None of the above

21. Vestibular schwannoma causes:

- a. Flat hearing loss
- b. High frequency hearing loss
- c. Low frequency hearing loss
- d. Sudden hearing loss
- e. All of the above

22. Perilymphatic fistula is suspected after:

- a. Dizziness that wakes patient from sleep
- b. Persistent unsteadiness following blast injury
- c. Temporal bone injury
- d. Progressive SNHL with attacks of vertigo
- e. Gunshot in the head

23. Carhart's notch all except:

- a. Not Causes CHL
- b. Associated with apparent SNHL
- c. Higher amplitude at 15dB
- d. Maximum loss is centered at 2kHz
- e. Correct after stapes surgery

24. Positive fistula sign is seen in:

- a. Cholesteatoma

b. Atelactitic drum

c. Otosclerosis

25. Pick-fencing graph fever seen in

- a. Extradural abscess
- b. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- c. Otitic hydrocephalus

26. GERD is defined by acid reflux in:

- a. Pharynx
- b. Larynx
- c. Esophagus
- d. All of the above

27. Absolute tonsillectomy is indicated in:

- a. Obstructive sleep apnea
- b. Acute tonsillitis
- c. Quinsy

28. Most common site of oropharyngeal cancer is:

- a. Tonsils
- b. Base of tongue

29. Immediate complication of tracheostomy:

- a. Cardiac arrest
- b. Bleeding from vessels
- c. Subcutaneous emphysema
- d. All of above

30. Laryngitis in children is more dangerous than adults because:

- a. Causes stridor
- b. Causes bronchopneumonia
- c. Causes aspiration

31. Postoperative care of tracheostomy consists of all except:

- a. Humidification
- b. Suction
- c. Follow up of resation
- d. Covering by piece of cotton

32. Stridor appears after hoarseness n:

- a. Laryngomalacia
- b. Supraglottic cyst
- c. Schleroma

33. Good prognosis of glottic tumor due to:

- a. Early hoarseness
- b. Causes lymphatic metastasis

34. Most common tumor to cause lymphatic metastasis
a. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b. Maxillary cancer
35. Laryngomalacia, all are true except:
a. Omega shaped glottis
b. Improves on prone position
c. Needs surgery in most cases
36. Nonsymptomatic deviated nasal septum:
a. No treatment
b. Septoplasty
c. Cauterization
d. Sub mucoperichondrial resection
37. Complication of septal abscess all except
a. Saddle nose
b. Perforation
c. Deviated nasal septum
d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
38. Complication of septal abscess all except:
a. Saddle nose
b. Bilateral obstruction
c. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
39. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery indicated in all except
a. Chronic sinusitis
b. Mucocele of the paranasal sinus
c. Twisted nose
40. Symptoms of foreign body ingestion:
a. Pain
b. Regurgitation
c. Dysphagia
d. All
41. Paul-Bunnell test:
a. Infectious mononucleosis
42. Foreign body inhalation complicated by bronchopneumonia; the most effective treatment is:
a. Systemic antibiotics
b. Bronchoscopy and removal

- c. Forceps
43. Foreign body is usually in:
a. Right main bronchus
44. Pus collection between superior constrictor muscle and tonsil is called:
a. Quinsy
45. Lumbar puncture is done in CSOM and AOM to:
a. Dx brain abscess
b. Dx or rule out meningitis
c. To get organisms for culture and gram stain
46. Biopsy is contraindicated in:
a. Nasopharyngeal angioma
b. Angiofibroma
47. Right CSOM with large perforation will show:
a. Negative rinne in right ear, positive rinne in left, weber lateralize to right
b. Negative rinne in right ear, positive rinne in left, weber lateralize centrally
48. Most accurate test to diagnose esophageal cancer is:
a. Esophagoscopy and biopsy
b. Xray barium swallow
49. Nasopharyngeal angioma occurs in:
a. Exclusively in adolescent males
b. Exclusively in Females
c. In elderly
d.
50. Smoker with enlarged lymph node, no primary cancer found, should do:
a. CT scan
b. FNA
c. Excision of lymph node
51. Atrophic rhinitis causes all except:
a. Cacosmia
b. Parosmia
c. Nasal obstruction
d. Crusts
52. Low frequency SNHL is seen in:
a. Meniere's

53. Vestibular Neuritis presents with:
- a. Acute attack of vertigo that lasts days
 - b. Viral found in 80% of cases
54. Trotter triad becomes trotter syndrome by what symptom?
- a. Trismus
 - b. Unilateral facial pain
 - c. Unilateral hearing loss
 - d. Unilateral palatal paralysis
55. High tracheostomy causes:
- a. Injury to thyroid
 - b. Injury to thyroid cartilage
 - c. Injury to cricoid cartilage
 - d. Injury to subclavian artery
56. Otosclerosis initially begins in (Dhingra question 86)
- a. Oval window rim
 - b. Fissula ante-fenestram
 - c. Fossula Post-fenestram
57. All are in the medial cleft except:
- a. Vestibular aqueduct
 - b. Mastoid cells
58. All are present in medial wall of middle ear except:
- a. Horizontal facial nerve
 - b. Promontory
 - c. Eustachian tube
59. Globus hysterial all except:
- a. Loss of weight
 - b. Sensation during swallowing saliva
 - c. Absent sensation during eating
 - d. Normal examination and endoscopy
60. Most important step in laryngeal injury is
- a. Saving blood volume
 - b. Saving the airway with intubation or tracheostomy
 - c. Steroids to prevent edema
61. Silent areas are all except
- a. Maxillary sinus
 - b. Vocal cords

62. Risk factors for esophageal cancer is:
- a. Plummer vinson syndrome
 - b. Irradiation
 - c. Smoking
 - d. Alcohol
 - e. All of the above
63. Plummer vinson syndrome is a risk factor for which cancer:
- a. Esophageal
 - b. Postcricoid
 - c. Laryngeal
64. Auditory brain stem response is used for hearing testing in:
- a. Testing for malingering
 - b. Testing in infants and newborns
 - c. Testing for hearing in retrocochlear neuroma
 - d. All of the above
65. Cholesteatoma is characterized byL:
- a. Continuous mucopurulent discharge
 - b. Foul smelling discharge
 - c. Central tympanic perforation
 - d. None of the above
66. Which is premalignant condition
- a. Single papilloma
 - b. Polyp
67. Orbital complications of sinusitis:
- a. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 - b. Mucocele
68. All are benign but locally malignant except:
- a. Burkitt lymphoma
 - b. Adantinoma
 - c. Fibrous dyspalsia
69. With tuning fork of 512 Hz, Weber test is lateralized to the right ear. It denotes:
- a. Conductive hearing loss in the right
 - b. Normal hearing in left ear but SNHL on the right
 - c. Conductive hearing loss on the left with normal right ear
 - d. All of the above

70. Retinitis pigmentosa + SNHL is seen in

- a. Usher syndrome
- b. Penreds syndrome
- c. Alport syndrome

71. Which drug is not a cause of ototoxicity:

- a. Ciprofloxacin
- b. Salicylates
- c. Gentamycin
- d. Quinine

72. Which of the following is the most cause of unilateral SNHL

- a. CMV
- b. Mumps
- c. Rubella

73. All are supraglottic structures except:

- a. Arytenoids
- b. Vocal cords
- c. Ventricle
- d. False cords

74. Failure of canalization of the bucconasal membrane leads to

- a. Choanal aphasia
- b. Choanal atresia

75. Foul-smelling unilateral discharge in an infant is seen in:

- a. Foreign body
- b. Adenoid

76. Infection of the floor of the mouth is called:

- a. Vincent angina
- b. Ludwig angina

77. Most common cause of oral and pharyngeal ulcers is:

- a. Behcet
- b. Aphthous
- c. Moniliasis

78. Which structure forms a signet ring

- a. Cricoid cartilage
- b. Thyroid cartilage

79. Open nasal fracture should be reduced:

- a. Immediately
- b. Within two weeks

80. The Internal (anterior) nasal valve is defined by the following structures EXCEPT

- a. The caudal end of the upper Lateral cartilage
- b. The nasal septum
- c. The posterior end of the inferior turbinate
- d. The soft tissue surrounding the piriform aperture

81. Ebstein Barr plays a role in the development of:

- a. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

82. 50-year-old referred from another hospital is ill and toxic. He has spiking fever to 40 degrees in morning and evening. Diagnosis is:

- a. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- b. Meningitis

83. All true regarding epistaxis except:

- a. Silver nitrate can be used for nasal packing
- b. Nasal packing left in for 24 hours
- c. Posterior packing is cause for observation
- d. Can cause septic shock syndrome

84. Facial nerve supplies secretory branch to the

- a. Parotid gland
- b. Submandibular gland
- c. Thyroid
- d. Pituitary

85. Stridor means

- a. Difficult noisy breathing
- b. Difficult breathing
- c. Noisy breathing

86. Odynophagia means:

- a. Difficulty swallowing
- b. Painful swallowing

87. Patient has swelling pushing the tonsil medially with a history of dental extraction two days ago:

- a. Parapharyngeal abscess

- b. Retropharyngeal abscess
 - c. Ludwig angina
88. Ludwig angina is
- a. Cellulitis of the floor of the mouth
89. 60 year old presents with regurgitation of food eaten one day before with bad feoter. Diagnosis is:
- a. Zenker Diverticulum
 - b. Achalasia
 - c. Meckel's diverticulum
90. Most common cause of post-traumatic vertigo:
- a. Perilymphatic fistula
 - b. BPPV
91. Foreign body ingestion by child is most likely:
- a. Coin
 - b. Pin
 - c. Fish bone
 - d. Dentures
92. Vasoconstrictors cause:
- a. Vasomotor rhinitis
 - b. Rhinitis medicamentosa
 - c. Allergic rhinitis
 - d. Rhinitis sicca
93. Diagnosis of CSF rhinorrhea is with:
- a. B2 transferrin
 - b. Fehling's test
94. Leukoplakia of the oral and pharyngeal mucosa is:
- a. Precancerous
 - b. Inflammatory
 - c. Malignant
 - d. Toxic
95. Pt come with hoarseness of voice first step of investigation:
- a. Laryngoscopy
 - b. CT
96. Systemic antibiotics are used in the following except:
- a. Acute tonsillitis
 - b. Common cold
97. The inlet of the larynx is:

- a. Epiglottis
 - b. Arytenoid
 - c. Aryepiglottic fold
 - d. All of the above
98. Primary function of the larynx is
- a. Respiration
 - b. Phonation
 - c. Protection
 - d. Fixation of the chest
99. otalgia after tonsillectomy is referred by what nerve?
- a. CN X
 - b. CN IX

Exam of ENT Batch 34

Done by: Ahlam Messar

1- A Mucopurulent otoregia is most probably due to :

- a- Cholesteatoma .
- b- Otomycosis .
- c - Acute Suppurative otitis media .
- d- Acute necrotizing otitis media .

2- Anatomy of the sphenoid sinus all statements are correct EXCEPT :

- a- It's fully developed at birth .
- b- It's bounded superiorly by sellaturcica .
- c- The internal carotid artery run in it's medial wall .
- d- The vidian nerve run below its floor .

3- Halar cell :

- a- Is the most Anterior ethmoid cell .
- b- Is a pneumatized ethmoid cell that projects along the
- c- Is the most posterior ethmoid cell over the sphenoid sinus .
- d- None of the above .

4- The Internal (anterior) nasal valve is defined by the following structures EXCEPT

- : a- The caudal end of the upper Lateral cartilage .
- b- The nasal septum .
- c- The posterior end of the inferior turbinate .
- d- The soft tissue surrounding the piriform aperture .



5- The airflow in the nose should be :

- a- Lamellar .
- b- Turbulent
- c- Both .
- d- None of the above .

6- Blood supply of the Palatine tonsils EXCEPT :

- a- Tonsillar branch of facial artery .
- b- Descending pharyngeal artery of external carotid .
- c- Ascending palatine artery .
- d- Dorsalis lingual artery .

7 - Picket - fence graph of temperature is seen in -:

- (a) Otitic hydrocephalous)
- b) Lateral sinus thrombosis
- (c) Extradural abscess
- (d) Meningitis

8- Which of the following play role in the pathogenesis of the nasopharyngeal carcinoma :

- a- Human Papilloma virus .
- b- Pseudomonas .
- c- Epstein - Barr virus .
- d- Human immunodeficiency virus . e- Influenza B virus .

9- Fossa of Rosenmullar is a common site for :

- a- Angiofibroma .
- b- Lipoma .



c- Adenoid .

d- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma .

10- The following spaces are related to the larynx EXCEPT :

a- Subglottic

b - Para epiglottic

c- Pre - epiglottic space .

d- Reinke's space .

11- The most common cause of esophageal stenosis in children is :

a- Esophageal carcinoma .

b - Diphtheria .

c- Achalasia of the cardia

d - Corrosive intake .

12-The most common cause for pharyngeal and oral ulceration is :

1. Behcet dparalysis

2. Syphilitic ulcer

3. Tuberculous ulcers .

4 . Aphthous ulcers .

13- An elderly milky white spots on his oral and pharyngeal mucosa . You must suspect a :

1. Behcet disease

2. Vincent angina

3. Aphthous ulcers

4. Moniliasis



14 - The earliest and Commonest neurological complication of Diphtheria is

a paralysis of ocular muscles .

b- paralysis of the diaphragm

C -palatal paralysis

d- laryngeal paralysis

15- A patient suffering from severe sore throat and generalized lymphadenopathy received ampicilline injection by his family doctor and then he developed rubella like skin rashes . You should consider doing :

a- Blood picture

b- Abdominal ultrasound

c- Monospot test

d- All of the above are true

16 - Boeck's triad occurs due to :

a- Quinsy

b- Retropharyngeal abscess

c- Parapharyngeal abscess .

d- Vincent angina .

17) Brown's sign is seen in

(a) Glomus tumour

(b) Meniere's disease

(c) Acoustic neuroma

(d) Otosclerosis



18) A case of ear infection associated with vertigo indicates :

- b) Temporal lobe abscess
- b) Mastoiditis
- c) Petrositis
- d) **Labyrinthitis**

19) A 30 - year - old male presented with trismus , fever , swelling pushing the tonsils medially and spreading laterally posterior to the middle of sternocleidomastoid . He gives a history of extraction of third molar few days back for dental caries . The diagnosis is :

- (a) Retropharyngeal abscess
- (b) Ludwig's angina
- (c) Submental abscess
- (d) **Parapharyngeal abscess**

20) Earache following tonsillectomy is referred through which nerve ?

- (a) **Glossopharyngeal**
- (b) Vagus
- (c) Mandibular branch of trigeminal
- (d) All of them

21) An elderly man had long - standing ear discharge and now presented with facial palsy , pain in the ear which is worse at night and a friable polyp in the ear with tendency to bleed . The likely diagnosis is :

- (a) CSOM with polyp
- (b) Malignant otitis externa
- (c) **Carcinoma of middle ear**
- (d) Glomus tumour



22) Hypaesthesia of posterior meatal wall is seen in :

- (a) Vestibular schwannoma
- (b) Glomus tympanicum
- (c) Carcinoma of middle ear
- (d) Lateral sinus thrombosis

23)Hyperacusis in Bell's palsy is due to the paralysis of the following muscle :

- (a) Tensor tympani
- (b) Levator veli palatini
- (c) Tensor veli palatini
- (d) Stapedius

24). In acoustic neuroma , cranial nerve to be involved earliest is :

- (a) V
- (b) VII
- (c) X
- (d) IX

25) Meniere's disease is characterised by :

- (a) Conductive hearing loss and tinnitus
- (b) Vertigo , ear discharge , tinnitus and headache
- (c) Vertigo , tinnitus , hearing loss and headache
- (d) Vertigo , tinnitus and hearing loss

26) Condition in which loud sounds produce giddiness is called :

- (a) Paracusis Willisii
- (b) Hennebert's sign



(c) Tullio phenomenon

(d) Otolithic crisis of Tumarkin

27) Carhart's notch in audiogram is deepest at the frequency of :

(a) 0.5 kHz

(b) 2.0 kHz

(c) 4.0 kHz

(d) 8.0 kHz

28) Extracranial complications of CSOM :

(a) Epidural abscess

(b) Facial nerve palsy

(c) Hearing loss

(d) Labyrinthitis

(e) Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

29) A 30 - year - old woman with family history of hearing loss from her mother's side developed hearing problem during pregnancy . Hearing loss is bilateral , slowly progressive , with bilateral tinnitus that bothers her at night . Pure tone audiometry shows conductive hearing loss with an apparent bone conduction hearing loss at 2000 Hz . What is the most likely diagnosis ?

(a) Otosclerosis

(b) Acoustic neuroma

(c) Otitis media with effusion

(d) Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

30) A 10 - year - old boy presents with torticollis , a tender swelling behind the angle of mandible and fever . He had history of ear discharge for the past 6 years . Examination of the ear showed purulent discharge and granulations in the ear canal . Most probable diagnosis is :



- (a) Acute lymphadenitis secondary to otitis externa
- (b) Masked mastoiditis
- (c) Bezold abscess
- (d) Parotitis

31). A 25 - year - old woman suffering from bilateral hearing loss for 6 years which became profound with pregnancy . On tympanogram , which of the following curve is obtained ?

- (a) Ad
- (b) As
- (c) B
- (d) A

32) T2N1M0 is :

- a-stage I
- b-stage II
- c-stage III
- d-stage IV

33) T3N2M0 is :

- a-stage I
- b-stage II
- c-stage III
- d-stage IV

34) The best treatment stage II of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is :

- a-surgery
- b-radiotherapy



c-chemotherapy

d-paliative

35) In subglottic cancer most common LN involved ?

-Paralaryngeal

-prelaryngeal

-mediastenal

-upper cervical

36)Best inv of mass cause unilateal nasal obstruction that early bleeds on touch :

a-biobsy

b-CT

c-Tumar marker

d- Serum Ig E

37)Pseudo laryngeal edema seen in :

a) TB larynex

b)Acute epiglottitis

c)Laryngeal Cancer

d)acute Nonspecific laryngitis

39)All are causes crusts except:

a)Rhinoscleroma

b)lupus

c)Leprosy

d) Cleft palate



40) Which is true about mucormycosis:

- a) Affects GIT and skin
- b) affects endothelium and cause necrosis
- c-
- d-

41) Space between the 2 part of inferior constrictor muscle is called:

- a- Killian's dehiscence

42) Gradenigo syndrome is seen in:

- a- Petrositis
- b- lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- c-
- d-

43) site of Acute retropharyngeal abscess :

- a- lateral to the midline

44) In bilateral abductor vocal cord paralysis can be managed by except ?

- a- Tracheostomy.
- b- Lateralization
- c- medialization
- d- Cordectomy

45) In unilateral vocal cord paralysis can be managed by :

- a- No treatment
- b- speech therapy



c- medialization

d- **Corpectomy**

46) Infant with cyanosis aggravating by suckling....the first thing to do :

a- **Oropharyngeal tube then referred to ENT emergency**

b- advance mother to feed

47) Treatment of choice in postauricular abscess as a complication of otitis media is :

(a) Incision and drainage (I and D)

(b) I and D plus antibiotics

(c) Aspiration and antibiotics

(d) I and D antibiotics and mastoidectomy

48) All are Causes of stridor without hoarseness except: :

a-laryngeal edema

49) All are predisposing factor for Laryngeal obstruction of infant except

a-More flat thyroid cartilage

b-Soft cartilage

c-Early edema formation

d-Small larynx

50- patient come to hospital complaining of unilateral sinusitis for 2 months after teeth extraction ,the best treatment:

a-antibiotics only

b- cleaning the sinus and antibiotics

c- cleaning ,antibiotics and close the fistula by flap



d-cleaning , refresh the edges of fistula and close it by flap

51- which of the following not applicable on the tumor of nose :

- a- The commonest malignant cancer is squamous cell.
- b- inverted papilloma can transform into malignant while fibrous dysplasia not
- c- smoking and alcohol are the main cause of maxillary cancer.

52- all are true about treatment of CSF rhinorrhoea except:

- a- give antibiotics that cross blood brain barrier
- b- the patient lies in semisitting position with the head flexed up
- c- use ant nasal packing to prevent meningitis
- d- avoid straining and coughing

53-Infection of floor of mouth is called :

- a-Ludwig angina
- b-Vincent angina
- C-Diphtheria

54- Child presented with mouth breathing ,elongated face ,dull expression the most diagnosis is :

- A- Adenoid hypertrophy
- B- Turbinate enlargement
- C- Deviated septum

55- Drooling of saliva in acute epiglottitis is due to :

- A- Edema of epiglottitis
- B -Spasm of muscle



56) A 30 - year - old male is having attic cholesteatoma of left ear with lateral sinus thrombophlebitis . Which of the following will be the operation of choice ?

- (a) An intact canal wall mastoidectomy
- (b) Simple mastoidectomy with tympanoplasty
- (c) **Canal wall down mastoidectomy**
- (d) Mastoidectomy with cavity obliteration

57) the commonest site for stenosis after prolonged intubation is: :

- A- supragloting
- B gloting
- C- **subglotic**

58)the following are treatment of laryngea trauma except

- A-muscle relaxant**
- B-control of bleeding
- C-IV corticosteroids
- D- tracheostomy

59) in treatment of diptheria , the ADT is used to:

- a To neutralize the circulating antitoxin .**
- b- To neutralize the fixed antitoxin
- c- to kill the diphtheria bacilli .
- d-

60) pseudomembrane that extends limit of the tonsill is due to :

- A) diphtheria**



نموذج (A)

41. softening of epiglottis and redundant supra glottis mucosa indicated to .

- a) acute laryngitis.
- b) supraglottic stenosis.
- c) laryngomalacia.
- d) laryngeal oedema.

42. disadvantage of scanty lymphatic drainage of glottis area leads to,

- a. delayed glottic cancer metastasis.
- b. reink's oedema. — due to lymphatic ves
- c. chronic laryngitis.
- d. subglottic stenosis.

43. Phonosurgery is ,

- a) any surgery designed to improve voice.
- b. any surgery performed in the larynx.
- c. any surgery designed to improve airway obstruction.
- d. any surgery designed to protect respiratory tract.

44. Cricothyrotomy is,

- a. incision in thyroid cartilage.
- b. incision in cricothyroid membrane.
- c. incision in cricotracheal membrane.
- d. incision in tracheal membrane.

45. intubation granuloma located at,

- a. middle of vocal fold.
- b. vocal process.
- c. interarytenoid.
- d. anterior commissure.

نموذج (A)

76. All of the following are causes of bilateral nasal obstruction EXCEPT:

- a) Adenoids.
- ☒ b) Allergic rhinitis.
- ☒ c) Antrochoanal polyp.
- d) Ethmoidal polyp.

77. Nasal foreign body:

- ☒ a) Spherical foreign body removed by Telly nasal dressing forceps.
- b) Epistaxis is the most common symptom.
- c) Chargeable battery should be urgently remove.
- d) Only occur in children. *Commonly*

78. A complication of common cold:

- a) Otitis externa.
- b) Quinsy.
- c) Facial palsy.
- ☒ d) Maxillary sinusitis.

79. Best radiological test for maxillary sinus is:

- a) Occipito-frontal view.
- ☒ b) Occipito-mental view.
- c) Lateral view.
- d) Submento-vertical view.

80. The anterior rhinoscopy shows the following EXCEPT:

- a) Inferior turbinate
- b) Middle turbinate
- ☒ c) Superior turbinate
- d) Middle meatus

نموذج (A)

61. Dyspnea is an early symptom in:

- a) Glottis carcinoma
- b) Supraglottic carcinoma
- ✓ c) Subglottic carcinoma
- d) Postcricoid carcinoma

62. The most important laryngeal function is the

- a) Phonatory function
- ⓑ) Protective function
- c) Respiratory function
- d) Fixation of chest

63. Inflammatory cause of stridor includes the following EXCEPT:

- a) Acute epiglottitis
- ⓑ) Laryngomalacia
- c) Laryngeal diphtheria
- d) Laryngeal TB

64. Laryngomalacia is a disease due to:

- a) Voice abuse
- ⓑ) Soft larynx
- c) Vocal cord nodule
- d) Acute laryngitis

65. The following is precancerous laryngeal lesion:

- a) Singer's nodes
- b) Laryngeal polyps
- ⓑ) Leukoplakia
- d) Laryngeal scleroma

نموذج (A)

91. Treatment of the cholesteatoma is by:

- a) Ear drops
- ☒ b) Surgery
- c) Radiotherapy
- d) Ventilation tube

92. Adhesive otitis media is a sequel of:

- a) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
- b) Chronic atticoantral otitis media
- ☒ c) Chronic secretory otitis media
- d) Chronic specific otitis media

93. Myringoplasty is indicated in:

- a) Marginal perforation of cholesteatoma
- ☒ b) A central dry perforation
- c) A central wet perforation
- d) Otitis media with effusion

94. The best line of treatment for recurrent otitis media with effusion and B type tympanogram is:

- ☒ a) Ventilation tube insertion
- b) Corticosteroid
- c) Antibiotics
- d) No treatment and follow up tympanometry

95. The following are diagnostic for mastoiditis EXCEPT:

- a) Sagging of the posterior-superior external auditory canal wall
- ☒ b) Obliteration of the retroauricular sulcus
- c) Continuous ear discharge
- d) Tender tip of the mastoid

نموذج (A)

81. The common symptoms of nasal foreign body are the following EXCEPT:

- a) Nasal obstruction
- b) Nasal discharge
- c) Hyposmia
- ☒ d) Epistaxis

82. Causes of unilateral nasal obstruction are the following EXCEPT:

- a) Deviated septum
- ☒ b) Septal abscess *بؤرة*
- c) Sinusitis
- d) Antrochoanal polyp

83. Causes of physiological nasal obstruction are the following EXCEPT:

- a) Postural
- ☒ b) Idiopathic
- c) Reflex
- d) Cyclic

84. All are true about anosmia EXCEPT:

- a) It can be tested by simple objective method.
- b) It must be bilateral before it is noticeable.
- c) It is often described as loss of taste.
- ☒ d) Trauma is not a cause of it

85. Causes of unilateral nasal discharge are the following EXCEPT:

- a) CSF Rhinorrhea
- b) Sinusitis
- c) Allergic rhinitis
- ☒ d) Epistaxis

نموذج (A)

51. Rhinoscleroma of the larynx mostly affects:

- a) Posterior part of the larynx
- b) Supraglottis
- c) Anterior part of the larynx
- ☒ d) Subglottis.

52. In primary atrophic rhinitis the following signs are seen EXCEPT

- ☒ a) Reddish non ulcerating firm nodules at the muco-cutaneous junction.
- b) Roomy nose.
- c) Greenish offensive crusts.
- d) Pale and atrophic mucosa

53. A middle aged female with gradually progressive dysphagia, koilonychia, hypochromic anaemia and glazed tongue is suffering from

- ☒ a) Plummer Vinson syndrome.
- b) Hypopharyngeal carcinoma.
- c) Oesophageal carcinoma.
- d) Achalasia

54. The earliest and commonest complication of diphtheria is

- ☒ a) Heart failure
- b) Palatal paralysis.
- c) Laryngeal obstruction.
- d) Acute nephritis

55. Hoarseness is an early symptom in

- ☒ a) Glottis carcinoma
- b) Supraglottic carcinoma
- c) Subglottic carcinoma
- d) Post-cricoid carcinoma.

نموذج (A)

71. All of the following statements about ^{Fungal} Mucormycosis are true EXCEPT:
invasive

- a) Has high affinity to vascular invasion.
- b) Causes soft tissue necrosis
- c) Caused by retrovirus infection *Fungal*
- d) May Affect sinuses, brain and eye

72. All about the vestibule of the nose are true EXCEPT:

- a) It is the entrance to the nasal cavity.
- b) It is lined with skin.
- c) It contains sebaceous glands and hairs.
- ☒ d) It is lined by mucus membrane of respiratory type.

73. Unilateral watery nasal discharge is most likely to suggest a diagnosis of:

- a) Acute viral rhinitis
- ☒ b) CSF rhinorrhea
- c) Allergic rhinitis
- d) Rhinoscleroma

74. A healthy 15 years male patient presented to the ENT department with right sided nasal obstruction, foul-smelling and blood-stained discharge. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Simple nasal polyp
- ☒ b) Rhinolith. *Stuck foreign body*
- c) Antrochoanal polyp.
- d) Angiofibroma.

75. Intracranial complications of sinusitis are the following EXCEPT:

- a) Epidural abscess
- b) Meningitis
- c) Subdural abscess
- ☒ d) Parietal lobe abscess

نموذج (A)

96. Saucer shaped audiogram is diagnostic for

- a) traumatic SNHL
- ☒ b) congenital SNHL
- c) presbycusis
- d) none of the above

97. Fluctuant SNHL accurse in

- a) presbycusis
- ☒ b) Meniere's disease
- c) otosclerosis
- d) noise induced SNHL

98. ABR (auditory Brain stem response) is used in:

- a) test of hearing in malingering
- b) test of hearing in cochlear lesions
- c) detection of acoustic neuroma
- ☒ d) all of the above

99. Proptosis in a 17 year old patient with acute sinusitis is an indication of:

- ☒ a) Mucocele
- ☒ b) Subperiosteal abscess
- c) Frontal lobe abscess
- d) Frontal sinusitis

100. The most effective medical treatment of nasal polyps is:

- a) Decongestants nasal drops
- b) Antihistamines
- ☒ c) Topical steroids
- d) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

نموذج (A)

66. The major problem of adductor vocal cord paralysis is:

- a) Hoarseness of voice
- b) Dyspnea
- c) Inspiratory stridor
- ☒ d) Aspiration

67. The commonest site of epistaxis is:

- ☒ a) The anterior end of the nasal septum
- b) The posterior end of the nasal septum
- c) The anterior end of the inferior turbinate
- d) The posterior end of the inferior turbinate

68. Systemic causes of epistaxis include the following EXCEPT:

- a) Hypertension
- ☒ b) Deviated septum
- c) Hepatic failure
- d) Leukemia

69. The commonest cause of recurrent epistaxis in a child is:

- a) Angiofibroma
- b) Nose picking
- c) Trauma
- ☒ d) Idiopathic

70. The following are symptoms of covid-19 EXCEPT:

- a) Anosmia
- b) Headache
- c) Ageusia to flavor taste
- ☒ d) nasal septum ulcer

نموذج (A)

56. Absent laryngeal click may suspect:

- a) Supraglottic carcinoma
- b) Pyriform fossa tumor
- c) Subglottic cancer
- ☒ d) Post-cricoid carcinoma

57. Proptosis may be due to the following EXCEPT:

- a) Fronto-ethmoidecele
- b) Osteoma of the frontoethmoid
- ☒ c) Antrochoanal polyp
- d) Nasopharyngeal fibroma

58. Anosmia may be caused by:

- a) Peripheral neuritis
- b) Nasal obstruction
- c) Atrophic rhinitis
- ☒ d) All of the above

59. The most common cause for posterior septal perforation is:

- a) TB
- ☒ b) Syphilis
- c) Leprosy
- d) Scleroma

60. Bulla ethmoidalis is present in:

- a) Inferior nasal meatus
- ☒ b) Middle nasal meatus
- c) Superior nasal meatus
- d) Nasopharynx

نموذج (A)

46. Meniere's disease:

- a) Is commonly bilateral.
- b) Is the commonest cause of vertigo
- c) The type of deafness is conductive.
- d) A Decompression of the labyrinth is indicated if the vertiginous attack is crippling.

47. The teeth related to the floor of the maxillary sinus are

- a) 1st premolar and 2nd premolar.
- b) 2nd premolar and 1st and 2nd molar.
- c) 2nd and 3rd molar.
- d) Canine and premolar.

48. The sphenoid sinus drains into

- a) The middle meatus.
- b) The inferior meatus.
- c) The superior meatus.
- d) The spheno-ethmoidal recess.

49. A disease affects only males

- a) Inverted papilloma
- b) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.
- c) Plummer Vinson syndrome
- d) Post-cricoid carcinoma.

50. On histopathological examination, the most diagnostic cells of rhinoscleroma are

- a) Monocytes
- b) Russel's bodies
- c) Mucic cells
- d) Lymphocytes

نموذج (A)

86. Cone of light on the tympanic membrane is in the:

- a) Superior anterior wall
- b) Anterior wall
- c) Posterior wall
- ☒ d) Anteriorly and inferiorly from the umbo

87. The middle ear ossicles are:

- a) Malleus, incus and umbo
- ☒ b) Malleus, incus and stapes
- c) Malleus, manebrium
- d) Stapes, incus.

88. Which of the following is responsible for hearing:

- a) Utricle
- b) Sacculle
- c) Semicircular duct
- ☒ d) Cochlear duct

Balance

89. The chronic suppurative otitis media is divided into:

- a) Otosclerosis and spongeosis
- b) Adhesive and secretory
- ☒ c) Tubotympanic and atticoantral
- d) Secretory and myringitis

90. Cholesteatoma is:

- a) Tumor of the middle ear
- ☒ b) Skin in the middle ear
- c) Kind of Papilloma
- d) Granuloma

1. Regarding laryngomalacia all the following are true Except :

- A- Inspiratory stridor.
- B- Hoarseness of voice.**
- C- Difficulty of breathing.
- D- Improvement of breathing on prone position.

2. All are true about anosmia Except :

- A- It can be tested by simple objective method.
- B- It must be bilateral before it is noticeable.
- C- It is often described as loss of taste.
- D- Trauma is not a cause of it**

3. A middle aged female with gradually progressive dysphagia, koilonychia, hypochromic anaemia and glazed tongue is suffering from :

- A- Plummer Vinson syndrome.**
- B- Hypopharyngeal carcinoma.
- C- Oesophageal carcinoma.
- D- Achalasia.

4. An elderly diabetic patient developed milky white spots on his oral and pharyngeal mucosa.

You must suspect a :

- A- Behcet disease
- B- Aphthous ulcers.
- C- Vincent angina
- D- Moniliasis**

5. The tympanic membrane has:

- A- Two layers
- B- Four layers
- C- Five layers
- D- Three layers**

6. The following are complications of myringotomy Except :

- A- Conductive hearing loss
- B- Sensory neural hearing loss**
- C- Residual perforation
- D- Severe bleeding from the jugular bulb

7. In acute epiglottitis in children all the following are true Except :

- A- Inspiratory stridor.
- B- Difficulty in breathing.
- C- Drooling of saliva.
- D - Hypothermia.**

8. True vocal fold sensory innervation by :

- A- Superior laryngeal nerve.
- B- External branch of superior laryngeal nerve.
- C- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D- Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve**

9. The anterior rhinoscopy shows the following Except :

- A- Inferior turbinate
- B- Middle turbinate
- C- Superior turbinate**
- D- Middle meatus

10. Which of the following is a strong and consistent risk factor for nasopharyngeal carcinoma :

- A- Human Papilloma virus
- B- Epstein-Bar virus**
- C- Kawasaki virus
- D- Hepatitis C virus

11. A 19 years old boy he had ear problems for many years. He has a fever and you

..... which of the following is the best course of

- A- Refer routinely to ENT.
- B- Prescribe topical eardrop
- C- Prescribe antibiotics
- D- Refer urgently to ENT**

12. Predisposing factors for nasal allergy could be :

- A- Psychological
- B- Genetic**
- C- Climate
- D- Infection

13. Supraglottic region consists of the following

Except :

- A- Epiglottis
- B- Laryngeal ventricle
- C- False vocal fold
- D- Interarytenoid area.

14. What is the most common cause of pediatric obstructive sleep apnea :

- A- Down syndrome
- B- Idiopathic adenotonsillar hyperplasia
- C- Craniofacial abnormalities
- D- Occult neuromuscular disorders

15. Cholesteatoma is :

- A- Tumor of the middle ear
- B- Skin in the middle ear
- C- Kind of Papilloma
- D- Granuloma

16. Adhesive otitis media is a sequel of :

- A- Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
- B- Chronic atticointral otitis media
- C- Chronic secretory otitis media
- D- Chronic specific otitis media

17. Secondary hemorrhage after tonsillectomy usually presents at :

- A- 12 days
- B- 24 hours
- C- 6 days
- D- 12 hours

18. One of the following is characteristic of rhinolalia aperta :

- A- It is caused by bilateral nasal obstruction
- B- It affects the letters m & n
- C- It is a manifestation of cleft palate
- D- Both B and C are right

19. All are of the anterior wall boundaries of the oropharynx Except :

- A- Palatine tonsils
- B- Base of the tongue
- C- Lingual tonsils
- D- Valleculae

20. Juvenile angiofibroma :

- A- Patients have often had repeated episodes of epistaxis.
- B- It is a tumour of young girls with a mean age presentation.
- C- Secretory otitis media does not occur.
- D- External beam radiotherapy is first line treatment.

21. The chronic suppurative otitis media is divided into :

- A- Otosclerosis and spongiosis.
- B- Adhesive and secretory
- C- Tubotympanic and atticointral
- D- Secondary myringitis

22. Recurrent fever, rigors and headache of hours duration in a patient with cholesteatoma :

- A- Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- B- Otogenic meningitis
- C- Otogenic brain abscess
- D- Extradural abscess

23. In Trotter's triad unilateral facial pain is due to the involvement of :

- A- Facial nerve
- B- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C- Trigeminal nerve
- D- Hypoglossal nerve

24. Patient suffers from Cacosmia in :

- A- Scleroma
- B- Atrophic Rhinitis
- C- Rhinitis Sicca
- D- Sinusitis of dental origin

25. The furunculosis of the external auditory meatus is very painful because :

- A- It is rich with sensory nerves.
- B- The outer cartilaginous third is narrow
- C- The skin is closely adherent to the cartilage.
- D- The staphylococcus aureus is a very virulent

26. Intracranial complications of sinusitis are the following Except :

- A- Epidural abscess
- B- Meningitis
- C- Subdural abscess
- D- Parietal lobe abscess

27. Unilateral watery nasal discharge is most likely to suggest a diagnosis of :

- A- Acute viral rhinitis
- B- CSF rhinorrhea**
- C- Allergic rhinitis
- D- Rhinoscleroma

28. Most common cause for bilateral conductive deafness in a child is :

- A- Otitis media with effusion**
- B- Otosclerosis.
- C- Acute otitis media
- D- Congenital cholesteatoma

29. All about the vestibule of the nose are true Except :

- A- It is the entrance to the nasal cavity.
- B- It is lined with skin.
- C- It contains sebaceous glands and hairs.
- D- It is lined by mucus membrane of respiratory type.**

30. Causes of unilateral nasal obstruction are the following Except :

- A- Deviated septum
- B- Septal abscess**
- C- Sinusitis
- D- Antrochoanal polyp

31. In treatment of laryngeal web all the following are true Except :

- A- Removing of the web.
- B- Insertion laryngeal keel.
- C- Unilateral cordectomy.
- D- Speech therapy.**

32. Otorrhagia (bleeding from the ear) is a symptom of :

- A- Longitudinal temporal bone fracture.**
- B- Transverse temporal bone fracture.
- C- Otitis media with effusion.
- D- Furunculosis.

33. Except :

- A-
- B-
- C-
- D-

34. First step in treatment of abductor bilateral vocal fold paralysis is :

- A- Intubation
- B- Bilateral cordectomy
- C- Tracheostomy**
- D- Unilateral cordectomy.

35. The best tool for voice rehabilitation post total laryngectomy is :

- A- Oesophageal speech.**
- B- Electronic larynx.
- C- One way valve.
- D- Tracheostomy tube.

36. The common symptoms of nasal foreign body are the following Except :

- A- Nasal obstruction
- B- Nasal discharge
- C- Hyposmia
- D- Epistaxis**

37. Paracusis Willisii is typical of :

- A- Acute secretory otitis media
- B- Tympanosclerosis
- C- Otosclerosis**
- D- Chronic suppurative otitis media

38. Examination of the nose :

- A- Only inferior turbinate can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
- B- All turbinates can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
- C- Superior turbinate cannot be seen in childrer by anterior rhinoscopy**
- D- Nasal endoscopy has little to do in routine examination

39. Ototoxic drugs involves all of the following Except :

- A- Gentamicin.
- B- Aspirin.
- C- Fruesamide.
- D- Paracetamol.**

40. Best radiological test for maxillary sinus is :

- A- Occipito-frontal view.
- B- Occipito-mental view.**
- C- Lateral view.
- D- Submento-vertical view.

41. The air flow in the nose should be :

- A- Laminar
- B- Turbulent
- C- Both**
- D- None of the above

42. Which of the following is not a typical feature of malignant otitis externa :

- A- Mitotic figures are high.**
- B- Caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
- C- Patient are usually immune compromised.
- D- Presence of granulation tissue.

43. Low frequency sensorineural hearing loss suggests :

- A- Otosclerosis
- B- Chronic otitis media
- C- Meniere's disease**
- D- Presbycusis

44. Common congenital lesion of the larynx is :

- A- Laryngeal cysts.
- B- Laryngomalacia.**
- C- Laryngeal web.
- D- Vocal fold paralysis.

45. Laryngocele arises from :

- A- False laryngeal fold.
- B- Faryngeal ventricle.**
- C-
- D-

46. The earliest and Commonest neurological complication of Diphtheria Is :

- A- Paralysis of ocular muscles.
- B- Paralysis of the diaptraigm
- C- Palatal paralysis**
- D- Laryngeal paralysis

47. Which of the following antibiotics is toxic to cochlea :

- A- Cephalosporin
- B- Arithromycin
- C- Amoxicillin
- D- Streptomycin**

48. All of the following are causes of bilateral nasal obstruction Except :

- A- Adenoids
- B- Allergie rhinitis.
- C- Antrochoanal polyp.**
- D- Ethmoidal polyp

49. The value of functional endoscopic sinus surgery is to :

- A- Restore sinonasal functions
- B- Preserve sinus drainage through natural ostia
- C- Avoid external scars
- D- All of the above**

50. Regarding the anatomy of the sphenoid sinus all true Except :

- A- It is fully developed by birth.**
- B- It is bordered superiority by the sella turcica
- C- The optic nerve may be found in the lateral wall of the sinus
- D- The Vidian nerve runs below its floor

51. The most effective medical treatment of nasal polyps is :

- A- Decongestants nasal drops
- B- Antihistamines
- C- Topical steroids**
- D- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

52. The middle ear ossicles are :

- A- Malleus, incus and umbo
- B- Malleus, incus and stapes**
- C- Malleus, manebrium
- D- Stapes, incus.

53. The immediate complication of the tracheostomy :

- A- Bleeding from the vessels
- B- Cardiac arrest
- C- Subcutaneous emphysema
- D- All of the above**

54. All of the following are features of Meniere's disease Except :

- A- Paroxysmal Vertigo
- B- Fluctuating hearing loss
- C- Vertigo associated with tinnitus
- D- Hyperactive caloric response**

55. Laryngeal polyp usually occurred at :

- A- Anterior third of the vocal fold.
- B- Posterior third of the vocal fold.
- C- Middle part of membranous vocal fold.
- D- Junction of membranous part and aryten process.

56. Premalignant lesion of cancer larynx is :

- A- Chronic hypertrophic laryngitis.
- B- Chronic specific granulomas.
- C- Chronic atrophic laryngitis
- D- Laryngeal polyp.

57. A patient suffering from severe strep throat and generalized lymphadenopathy

.....

by his family doctor and then he developed rubella like skin rashes. You should consider doing :

- A- Blood picture
- B- Abdominal ultrasound
- C- Monospot test
- D- Continue giving ampicillin

58. Type (B) tympanogram suggests :

- A- Eustachian tube dysfunction
- B- Middle ear effusion
- C- Otosclerosis
- D- Ossicular disruption

59. Unilateral referred otalgia is due to all of the following Except :

- A- Peritonsillar abscess
- B- Ulcer oral tongue
- C- Allergic rhinitis
- D- Temporomandibular joint dysfunction.

60. Which of the following is responsible for hearing :

- A- Utricle
- B- Sacculle
- C- Semicircular duct
- D- Cochlear duct

61. Proptosis in a 17 year old patient with acute sinusitis is an indication of :

- A- Mucocoele
- B- Subperiosteal abscess
- C- Frontal lobe abscess
- D- Frontal sinusitis

62. Squeezing of an external ear canal furuncle may be complicated by :

- A- Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis.
- B- Meningitis.
- C- Perichondritis.
- D- Facial nerve paralysis.

63. Woodruff's plexus is in the:

- A- The promontory.
- B- Nasal septum.
- C- Posterior part of the septum.
- D- Posterior part of the lateral nasal wall.

64. A complication of common cold :

- A- Otitis externa.
- B- Quinsy.
- C- Facial palsy.
- D- Maxillary sinusitis.

65. Causes of unilateral nasal discharge are the following Except :

- A- CSF Rhinorrhea
- B- Sinusitis
- C- Allergic rhinitis
- D- Epistaxis

66. Symptoms of intermittent postnasal discharge &odynophagia combined with a dull occipital headache most likely to occur in the presence of a :

- A- Rathke's cyst.
- B- Nasopharyngeal teratoma.
- C- Unilateral choanal atresia.
- D- Thornwaldt's cyst.

67. The commonest site of impaction of F. B. in the esophagus is :

- A- The hypopharynx
- B- The upper end of the esophagus below the cricopharyngeal sphincter**
- C- Mid part of the esophagus at the level of crossing of the aortic arch and the left main bronchus
- D- The lower end of the esophagus at the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm

68. The middle ear cavity is divided into :

- A- Mesotympanum, epitympanum, hypotympanum**
- B- Antrum, mesotympanum, air cell's
- C- Aditus, hypotympanum
- D- Epitympanum, Eustachian tube, mesotympanum

69. Nasal foreign body :

- A- Spherical foreign body removed by Telly nasal dressing forceps
- B- Epistaxis is the most common symptom.
- C- Chargeable battery should be urgently remove**
- D- Only occur in children.

70. Infection of the floor of the mouth which is usually dentogenic in origin :

- A- Is called trench mouth
- B- Is known as Ludwig's angina**
- C- Is called Vincent's angina
- D- All are true

71. Septal hematoma all true Except :

- A- Is usually caused by trauma
- B- Is usually bilateral
- C- May lead to saddle deformity
- D- Treatment involves intravenous antibiotics and alar pressure**

72. Myringoplasty is indicated in :

- A- Marginal perforation of cholesteatoma
- B- A Central dry perforation**
- C- A Central wet perforation.
- D- Otitis media with effusion

73. The following are diagnostic for mastoiditis Except :

- A- Sagging of the posterior-superior external auditor canal wall
- B- Obliteration of the retroauricular sulcus**
- C- Continuous ear discharge
- D- Tender tip of the mastoid

74. A 30 year old patient with loss of sensation of the base of the tongue, the pharynx and aspiration, this can be associated with a lesion of the :

- A- Jugular foramen**
- B- Foramen ovale
- C- Carotid canal
- D- Stylomastoid foramen.

75. The most dangerous complication of Ludwig's angina is :

- A- Acute laryngeal edema.**
- B- CHL.
- C- Bleeding.
- D- Nasal obstruction.

76. The most common cause for pharyngeal and oral ulceration is :

- A- Behcet's disease
- B- Aphthous ulcers.**
- C- Tuberculous ulcers.
- D- Syphilitic ulcer

77. Retropharyngeal abscess may complicate Except :

- A- Tonsillitis
- B- Tuberculosis of the cervical vertebrae
- C- Foreign body perforation of the pharynx
- D- Chronic otitis media.**

78. Adenoidectomy may help improve all of the following conditions Except :

- A- Recurrent otitis media.
- B- Otitis media with effusion,
- C- Upper airway obstruction.
- D- Velopharyngeal insufficiency.**

79. Regarding

..... :

- A-
- B-
- C-**
- D-

80- Eustachian tube orifices is :

- A- In the hypotympanum.
- B- In the anterior wall of the middle ear cavity.**
- C- In the Attic.
- D- In the tegmen tympani.

81- The oval window is closed by :

- A- Tympanic membrane.
- B- Secondary membrane.
- C- Stapes footplate.**
- D- House body.

82. Rhinolia calusa are present with the following pathogenesis Except :

- A- Allergic rhinitis
- B- Common cold
- C- Paralyzed palate**
- D- Nasal diphtheria

83- Auricular haematoma all are true Except :

- A- Occurs more commonly on elderly**
- B- The single most important principle of management drainage of the haematoma.
- C- The haematoma between perichondrium and the skin .
- D- A cauliflower ear may follow delay treatment.

84. Cone of light on the tympanic membrane is in the :

- A- Superior anterior wall
- B- Anterior wall
- C- Posterior wall
- D- Anteriorly and inferiorly from the umbo**

85. Middle ear muscles are :

- A- Tensor Palatine muscle, stapedius muscle
- B- Tensor tympani, Eustachian muscle
- C- Stapedius muscle tensor tympani**
- D- Temporalis muscle tensor tympani

86. The posterior pillar of the tonsil is formed by:

- A- Palatoglossus muscle
- B- Palatopharyngeus muscle**
- C- Tensor palate muscle
- D- Styloglossus muscle

87. Uncontrolled perichondritis treated by :

- A- Intravenous antibiotics
- B- Local injection antibiotics
- C- Total laryngectomy**
- D- Arteriotics and tracheostomy

88. Common allergens in nasal allergy includes the following :

- A- Pollen**
- B- Plastic
- C- Cats
- C- Nuts

89. The following are symptoms of allergic rhinitis Except :

- A- Sneezing
- B- A blocked nose
- C- Epistaxis**
- D- Anosmia

90. Supraglottic cancer presented by early upper cervical lymph nodes due to :

- A- Aggressive cancer
- B- Rich lymphatic drainage**
- C- Near area to cancer site.
- D- Rich blood supply

91. A 50 years old female has dysphagia for liquids and can swallow solids relatively well.

This suggests :

- A- Hypopharyngeal tumour
- B- Achalasia**
- C- Pharyngeal pouch
- D- Stenosis of the esophagus

92. The best line of treatment for recurrent otitis media with effusion and B type tympanogram is :

- A- Ventilation tube insertion**
- B- Corticosteroid
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- D- No treatment and follow up tympanometry

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95. A healthy 15 y ears male patient presented to the ENT department with right sided nasal obstruction, foul-smelling and blood-stained discharge. The most likely diagnosis is :

- A- Simple nasal polyp
- B- Rhinolith.**
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96. All of the following are histopathologically benign lesions that can demonstrate clinically malignant behav due to local tissue destruction or aerodigestive tract obstruction Except :

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- B- Lymphoma**
- C- Lymphangioma
- D- Hemangioma

97. Regarding treatment of acute epiglottitis all the following are true Except :

- A- Intubation
- B- Tracheostomy.**
- C- Anti toxin.
- D- Corticosteroid

98. Causes of physiological nasal obstruction are the following Except :

- A- Postural
- B- Idiopathie**
- C- Reflex
- D- Cyclic

99. Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is :

- A- Antibiotic ear drops.
- B- Ear pack soaked with antibiotic.
- C- Myringoplasty**
- D- Systemic antibiotic

100. The most common cause of peripheral episodic vertigo is :

- A- Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.**
- B- Meniere's disease.
- C- Acoustic neuroma.
- D- Vascular occlusion of labyrinthine artery.

CHOOSE THE BEST SINGLE ANSWER:

1 - Regarding laryngomalacia all the following are true EXCEPT:

1. Inspiratory stridor.
2. Hoarseness of voice.
3. Difficulty of breathing.
4. Improvement of breathing on prone position.

2 - All are true about anosmia EXCEPT:

1. It can be tested by simple objective method.
2. It must be bilateral before it is noticeable.
3. It is often described as loss of taste.
4. Trauma is not a cause of it

3 - A middle aged female with gradually progressive dysphagia, koilonychia, hypochromic anaemia and glazed tongue is suffering from:

1. Plummer Vinson syndrome.
2. Hypopharyngeal carcinoma.
3. Oesophageal carcinoma.
4. Achalasia

4 - An elderly diabetic patient developed milky white spots on his oral and pharyngeal mucosa. You must suspect a:

1. Behcet disease
2. Aphthous ulcers
3. Vincent angina
4. Moniliasis

5 - The tympanic membrane has:

1. Two layers
2. Four layers
3. Five layers
4. Three layers

6 - The following are complications of myringotomy EXCEPT: -

1. Conductive hearing loss
2. Sensory neural hearing loss
3. Residual perforation
4. Severe bleeding from the jugular bulb

7 - In acute epiglottitis in children all the following are true EXCEPT: -

1. Inspiratory stridor.
2. Difficulty in breathing.
3. Drooling of saliva.
4. Hypothermia.

8 - True vocal fold sensory innervation by →

1. Superior laryngeal nerve.
2. External branch of superior laryngeal nerve.
3. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
4. Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve

9 - The anterior rhinoscopy shows the following EXCEPT:

1. Inferior turbinate
2. Middle turbinate
3. Superior turbinate
4. Middle meatus

10 - Which of the following is a strong and consistent risk factor for nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

1. Human Papilloma virus
2. Epstein-Barr virus
3. Kawasaki virus
4. Hepatitis C virus

22 - Recurrent fever, rigors and headache of hours duration in a patient with a cholesteatoma:

1. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
2. Otogenic meningitis
3. Otogenic brain abscess
4. Extradural abscess

23 - In Trotter's triad unilateral facial pain is due to the involvement of:-

1. Facial nerve
2. Glossopharyngeal nerve
3. Trigeminal nerve
4. Hypoglossal nerve

24 - Patient suffers from Cacostomia in:

1. Scleroma
2. Atrophic Rhinitis
3. Rhinitis Sicca
4. Sinusitis of dental origin

25 - The furunculosis of the external auditory meatus is very painful because:

1. It is rich with sensory nerves.
2. The outer cartilaginous third is narrow.
3. The skin is closely adherent to the cartilage.
4. The staphylococcus aureus is a very virulent

26 - Intracranial complications of sinusitis are the following EXCEPT:

1. Epidural abscess
2. Meningitis
3. Subdural abscess
4. Parietal lobe abscess

27 - Unilateral watery nasal discharge is most likely to suggest a diagnosis of:

1. Acute viral rhinitis
2. CSF rhinorrhea
3. Allergic rhinitis
4. Rhinoscleroma

28 - Most common cause for bilateral conductive deafness in a child is:-

1. Otitis media with effusion.
2. Otosclerosis.
3. Acute otitis media.
4. Congenital cholesteatoma.

29 - All about the vestibule of the nose are true EXCEPT:-

1. It is the entrance to the nasal cavity.
2. It is lined with skin.
3. It contains sebaceous glands and hairs.
4. It is lined by mucus membrane of respiratory type.

30 - Causes of unilateral nasal obstruction are the following EXCEPT:

1. Deviated septum
2. Septal abscess
3. Sinusitis
4. Antrochoanal polyp

31 - In treatment of laryngeal web all the following are true EXCEPT:

1. Removing of the web.
2. Insertion laryngeal keel.
3. Unilateral cordectomy.
4. Speech therapy.

32 - Otorrhagia (bleeding from the ear) is a symptom of:

1. Longitudinal temporal bone fracture.
2. Transverse temporal bone fracture.
3. Otitis media with effusion.
4. Furunculosis.

EXCEPT:

Name: [REDACTED]

11 - A 10 year old boy has had ear problems for many years. He has a fever and you also note that the mastoid bone is warm and tender to touch. Which of the following is the best course of action?

1. Refer routinely to ENT.
2. Prescribe topical eardrops.
3. Prescribe antibiotics.
4. Refer urgently to ENT

12 - Predisposing factors for nasal allergy could be:

1. Psychological
2. Genetic
3. Climate
4. Infection

13 - Supraglottic region consists of the following EXCEPT:

1. Epiglottis.
2. Laryngeal ventricle.
3. False vocal fold.
4. Interarytenoid area.

14 - What is the most common cause of pediatric obstructive sleep apnea?

1. Down syndrome
2. Idiopathic adenotonsillar hyperplasia
3. Craniofacial abnormalities
4. Occult neuromuscular disorders

15 - Cholesteatoma is:

1. Tumor of the middle ear
2. Skin in the middle ear
3. Kind of Papilloma
4. Granuloma

16 - Adhesive otitis media is a sequel of:

1. Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
2. Chronic atticotympanic otitis media
3. Chronic secretory otitis media
4. Chronic specific otitis media

17 - Secondary hemorrhage after tonsillectomy usually presents at:

1. 12 days
2. 24 hours
3. 6 days
4. 12 hours

18 - One of the following is characteristic of rhinolalia aperta:

1. It is caused by bilateral nasal obstruction
2. It affects the letters m & n
3. It is a manifestation of cleft palate
4. Both B and C are right.

19 - All are of the anterior wall boundaries of the oropharynx except:

1. Palatine tonsils
2. Base of the tongue
3. Lingual tonsils
4. Valleculae

20 - Juvenile angiofibroma:

1. Patients have often had repeated episodes of epistaxis.
2. It is a tumour of young girls with a mean age of presentation.
3. Secretory otitis media does not occur.
4. External beam radiotherapy is first line treatment.

21 - The chronic suppurative otitis media is divided into:

1. Otosclerosis and spongiois
2. Adhesive and secretory
3. Tubotympanic and atticotympanic
4. Secretory and myringitis

46 - The earliest and Commonest neurological complication of Diphtheria is:

1. Paralysis of ocular muscles.
2. Paralysis of the diaphragm
3. Palatal paralysis.
4. Laryngeal paralysis

47 - Which of the following antibiotics is toxic to cochlea?

1. Cephalosporin
2. Azithromycin
3. Amoxicillin
4. Streptomycin

48 - All of the following are causes of bilateral nasal obstruction except:

1. Adenoids.
2. Allergic rhinitis.
3. Antrochoanal polyp.
4. Ethmoidal polyp.

49 - The value of functional endoscopic sinus surgery is to:

1. Restore sinonasal functions
2. Preserve sinus drainage through natural ostia
3. Avoid external scars
4. All of the above

50 - Regarding the anatomy of the sphenoid sinus all true EXCEPT:

1. It is fully developed by birth
2. It is bordered superiorly by the sella turcica
3. The optic nerve may be found in the lateral wall of the sinus
4. The Vidian nerve runs below its floor

51 - The most effective medical treatment of nasal polyps is:

1. Decongestants nasal drops
2. Antihistamines
3. Topical steroids
4. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

52 - The middle ear ossicles are:

1. Malleus, incus and umbo
2. Malleus, incus and stapes
3. Malleus, manebrium
4. Stapes, incus.

53 - The immediate complication of the tracheostomy:

1. Bleeding from the vessels
2. Cardiac arrest
3. Subcutaneous emphysema
4. All of the above

54 - All of the following are features of Meniere's disease EXCEPT:

1. Paroxysmal Vertigo
2. Fluctuating hearing loss
3. Vertigo associated with tinnitus
4. Hyperactive caloric response

55 - Laryngeal polyp usually occurred at:

1. Anterior third of the vocal fold.
2. Posterior third of the vocal fold.
3. Middle part of membranous vocal fold.
4. Junction of membranous part and aryten process.

56 - Premalignant lesion of cancer larynx is:

1. Chronic hypertrophic laryngitis.
2. Chronic specific granulomas.
3. Chronic atrophic laryngitis
4. Laryngeal polyp.

34 - First step in treatment of abductor bilateral vocal fold paralysis is:

1. Untubation.
2. Bilateral cordectomy.
3. Rracheostomy.
4. Unilateral cordectomy.

35 - The best tool for voice rehabilitation post total laryngectomy is:

1. Oesophageal speech.
2. Electronic larynx.
3. One way valve.
4. Tracheostomy tube.

36 - The common symptoms of nasal foreign body are the following EXCEPT:

1. Nasal obstruction
2. Nasal discharge
3. Hyposmia
4. Epistaxis

37 - Paracusis Willisii is typical of:

1. Acute secretory otitis media
2. Tympanosclerosis
3. Otosclerosis
4. Chronic suppurative otitis media

38 - Examination of the nose:

1. Only inferior turbinate can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
2. All turbinates can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
3. Superior turbinate cannot be seen in childrer by anterior rhinoscopy.
4. Nasal endoscopy has little to do in routine examination

39 - Ototoxic drugs involves all of the following EXCEPT:

1. Gentamicin.
2. Aspirin.
3. Fruesamide.
4. Paracetamol.

40 - Best radiological test for maxillary sinus is:

1. Occipito-frontal view.
2. Occipito-mental view.
3. Lateral view.
4. Submento-vertical view.

41 - The air flow in the nose should be:

1. Laminar
2. Turbulent
3. Both
4. None of the above

42 - Which of the following is not a typical feature of malignant otitis externa?

1. Mitotic figures are high.
2. Caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
3. Patient are usually immune compromised.
4. Presence of granulation tissue.

43 - Low frequency sensorineural hearing loss suggests:-

1. Otosclerosis
2. Chronic otitis media
3. Meniere's disease
4. Presbycusis

- Common congenital lesion of the larynx is:

1. Laryngeal cysts.
2. Laryngomalacia.
3. Laryngeal web.
4. Vocal fold paralysis.

Laryngocele arises from:

1. False laryngeal fold.
2. Faryngeal ventricle.

57 - A patient suffering from severe sore throat and generalized lymphadenopathy is brought to the attention of his family doctor and then he developed rubella like skin rashes. You should consider doing :

1. Blood picture
2. Abdominal ultrasound
3. Monospot test
4. Continue giving ampicilline.

58 - Type (B) tympanogram suggests:

1. Eustachian tube dysfunction
2. Middle ear effusion
3. Otosclerosis
4. Ossicular disruption

59 - Unilateral referred otalgia is due to all of the following EXCEPT:

1. Peritonsillar abscess.
2. Ulcer oral tongue.
3. Allergic rhinitis
4. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction.

60 - Which of the following is responsible for hearing:

1. Utricle
2. Sacculle
3. Semicircular duct
4. Cochlear duct

61 - Proptosis in a 17 year old patient with acute sinusitis is an indication of:

1. Mucocoele
2. Subperiosteal abscess
3. Frontal lobe abscess
4. Frontal sinusitis

62 - Squeezing of an external ear canal furuncle may be complicated by:

1. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis.
2. Meningitis.
3. Perichondritis.
4. Facial nerve paralysis.

63 - Woodruff's plexus is in the:

1. The promontory.
2. Nasal septum.
3. Posterior part of the septum.
4. Posterior part of the lateral nasal wall.

64 - A complication of common cold:

1. Otitis externa.
2. Quinsy.
3. Facial palsy.
4. Maxillary sinusitis.

65 - Causes of unilateral nasal discharge are the following EXCEPT:

1. CSF Rhinorrhea
2. Sinusitis
3. Allergic rhinitis
4. Epistaxis

6 - Symptoms of intermittent postnasal discharge & odynophagia combined with a dull occipital headache are most likely to occur in the presence of a:

1. Rathke's cyst.
2. Nasopharyngeal teratoma.
3. Unilateral choanal atresia.
4. Thornwaldt's cyst.

- The commonest site of impaction of F. B. in the esophagus is :

1. The hypopharynx
2. The upper end of the esophagus below the cricopharyngeal sphincter.
3. Mid part of the esophagus at the level of crossing of the aortic arch and the left main bronchus
4. The lower end of the esophagus at the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm

68 - The middle ear cavity is divided into:

1. Mesotympanum, epitympanum, hypotympanum
3. Aditus, hypotympanum

2. Antrum, mesotympanum, air cell's

4. Epitympanum, Eustachian tube, mesotympanum

69 - Nasal foreign body:

1. Spherical foreign body removed by Telly nasal dressing forceps.
3. Chargeable battery should be urgently remove.

2. Epistaxis is the most common symptom.

4. Only occur in children.

70 - Infection of the floor of the mouth which is usually dentogenic in origin:

1. is called trench mouth
3. is called Vincent's angina

2. is known as Ludwig's angina

4. All are true

71 - Septal hematoma all true EXCEPT:

1. Is usually caused by trauma
3. May lead to saddle deformity

2. Is usually bilateral

4. Treatment involves intravenous antibiotics and alar pressure

72 - Myringoplasty is indicated in:

1. Marginal perforation of cholesteatoma
3. A central wet perforation.

2. A central dry perforation

4. Otitis media with effusion

73 - The following are diagnostic for mastoiditis EXCEPT:-

1. Sagging of the posterior-superior external auditor canal wall
3. Continuous ear discharge

2. Obliteration of the retroauricular sulcus

4. Tender tip of the mastoid

74 - A 30 year old patient with loss of sensation of the base of the tongue, the pharynx and aspiration, this can be associated with a lesion of the:

1. Jugular foramen
3. Carotid canal

2. Foramen ovale

4. Stylomastoid foramen.

75 - The most dangerous complication of ludwig's angina is:

1. Acute laryngeal edema.
3. Bleeding.

2. CHL.

4. Nasal obstruction.

76 - The most common cause for pharyngeal and oral ulceration is:

1. Behcet dparalysis
3. Tuberculous ulcers.

2. Aphthous ulcers.

4. Syphilitic ulcer

77 - Retropharyngeal abscess may complicate EXCEPT:

1. Tonsillitis
3. Foreign body perforation of the pharynx

2. Tuberculosis of the cervical vertebrae

4. Chronic otitis media.

78 - Adenoidectomy may help improve all of the following conditions EXCEPT:

1. Recurrent otitis media.
3. Upper airway obstruction.

2. Otitis media with effusion.

4. Velopharyngeal insufficiency.

79 - Regarding single laryngeal PPT:

1. Scalloped
2. Perforated

80 - Eustachian tube orifice is:

1. In the hypotympanum
3. In the Attic

81 - The oval window is closed by:

1. Tympanic membrane
3. Stapes footplate

82 - Rhinofluia clausa can present with the following Pathologies EXCEPT:

1. Allergic rhinitis
3. Paralyzed pallet

83 - Auricular haematoma all true EXCEPT:

1. Occurs more commonly in the elderly.
3. The haematoma is between the perichondrium and skin.

84 - Cone of light on the tympanic membrane is in the:

1. Superior anterior wall
3. Posterior wall

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2. In the anterior wall of the middle ear cavity
4. In the tegmen tympani

2. Secondary membrane
4. Iacus body

2. Common cold
4. Nasal septum

2. The single most important principle of management of the haematoma.
4. A cauliflower ear may follow delayed treatment

2. Anterior wall
4. Anteriorly and inferiorly from the umbo

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